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SUMMARY

Although Sino-Soviet friendship and emulation of the USSR have been stressed for three years, Chinese youths are told that these two factors remain the country's most important political problems. One meaning of emulation is illustrated by instructions to People's Liberation Army personnel which quote Stalin and emphasize that Soviet Army methods must become Chinese Army methods. Soviet techniques and experts get even more than normal emphasis, and reports of Soviet planning on the Sinkiang Railway indicate the growing scope of USSR control of China's transportation. The Communist Party makes widespread efforts to strengthen its hold through expanded ideological courses and publications for workers. Much is said of the Youth Corps' role as a Party training ground, with the warning that youth will not conform without careful guidance. Instructions to cadres to insure that election candidates have the required qualifications give new insight into the nature of the coming elections, and adoption of a centrally-directed college admission system indicates new efforts towards more rigid Party control.

Poor quality in manufactured goods continues to be denounced, while publicized attempts to salvage waste and save material indicate serious shortages. An industrial exhibit from East Germany is lauded, but no mention is made of export possibilities to initiate trade exchange for the German products. The rubber shortage is indirectly alluded to by claims that Soviet methods have produced rubber from Chinese-grown plants.

Widespread public support is claimed for the suppression of religious sects, and publicity given to alleged Catholic mass approval of suppression measures suggests plans to use unresisting Catholics in the building of an organization controlled by the State. Recently arrested Catholics are charged with the old accusation of killing infants in Catholic orphanages. Peasants are said to be mollified by curtailment of meetings and reports, but there is abundant evidence of continuing dissatisfaction. Reports of Inner Mongolian community feuds over grazing lands and plans to send students and teachers among the nomads suggest difficulties in Mongolia. In Sinkiang, heavy loans to farmers and extensive army control of the livestock industry indicate the continuing existence of unsettled conditions. Establishment of schools along the Kwangtung Coast by the People's Liberation Army indicates possible concern over consolidation and defense of this area, and perhaps suspicion of the local populace.

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